

S.T. BMS - SEM - III

Date - 1st October 2019

Regular & ATKT - Oct - 2019

SKM's J.M. PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, GOREGAON (W), MUMBAI - 90

REGULAR EXAMINATION - OCTOBER - 2019

TIME : 2 ½ Hours

MARKS: 75

PROGRAMME : SYBMS SEM - III

COURSE : STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Q1. A. Fill in the blanks: (Any 8)

(08)

1. _____ can also be referred as strategic planning.
(strategy formulation, strategy implementation, strategy evaluation)
2. _____ are set for a definite period of time.
(objectives, goals, targets)
3. Organisational culture is _____.
(visible, invisible, difficult)
4. Vision is shared across entire _____.
(society, organisation, nation)
5. Mac Donald's is an example of _____.
(Joint Venture, Takeover, Franchisee)
6. When the organisation operates operate strategic control technique in a stable environment, it is called as _____.
(strategic momentum control, leap control technique, comprehensive analysis)
7. Standards can be either quantitative or _____.
(numerical, qualitative, quota)
8. The term synergy comes from Greek word _____.
(energy, synergos, sync)
9. The _____ define the core competencies of the employees.
(style, shared values, skills)
10. The _____ strategy is also called as expansion strategy.
(retrenchment, growth, stable)

Q1. B. True or False : (Any 7)

(07)

1. Policies are applicable to all functional areas.
2. A mission statement must focus on short term objectives of the firm.
3. Integration strategy decreases the value of the shareholders.
4. Business ethics is considered with morality in business.
5. GE refers to General Electric.

1

6. Fear of unknown is one of the economic factors for resistance to change.
7. Strategic analysis is a component of strategic management.
8. ROI is a measure of financial performance.
9. Organisation change is a one time process.
10. BCG Matrix was developed by a French company.

Q2. A. What is strategic management? Explain its importance. (08)

B. What is Strategic Business Unit (SBU)? Explain the features of SBU. (07)

OR

C. What are business objectives? What are the guidelines in setting business objectives? (08)

D. Explain the micro environment of business. (07)

Q3. A. What is growth strategy? What are reasons for adopting growth strategy? (08)

B. Discuss the human resource strategies adopted by a firm. (07)

OR

C. What are the essentials of turnaround strategy? (08)

D. Explain in brief the different modes of entry in international business. (07)

Q4. A. What is BCG Matrix? Explain with the help of a diagram and an example. (08)

B. Explain 7S Framework. (07)

OR

C. What are the reasons for organisational change? (08)

D. What are the barriers affecting strategy evaluation? (07)

Q5. Write short notes on: (Any 3) (15)

- a) Explain different types of synergy
- b) Mission
- c) Features of Corporate Culture
- d) SWOT Analysis
- e) Advantages of Liquidation Strategy

REGULAR EXAMINATION - OCTOBER - 2019

TIME : 2 ½ Hours

MARKS: 75

PROGRAMME : SYBMS SEM - III

COURSE : ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Q1. A. Fill in the blanks : (Any 8)

(08)

1. The material used for containment, protection, handling delivery and presentation of goods refer to _____.
a. packaging, b. a box c. material handling d. containerization
2. Plants are green because of the presence of pigment called _____.
a. Glucose b. Nitrogen c. Chlorophyll d. Oxygen
3. The Environment (protection) Act, 1986 deals with _____.
a. Water b. Air c. Soil d. All
4. The term 'eco' is derived from the Greek word _____.
a. Oikos b. Logia c. Nomos d. Olos
5. Noise is measured using sound meter and the unit is _____.
a. Hertz b. decibel c. joule d. sound
6. One of the best solutions to get rid of non-biodegradable wastes is
a. Burning b. dumping c. landfilling d. recycling
7. An anemometer is an instrument used for measurement of _____.
a. Solar radiation b. Wind speed c. Temperature gradient d. Depth in ocean
8. Biotic environment includes _____.
a. producers b. consumers c. decomposers d. all of the above
9. One carbon credit is equivalent is equivalent to _____.
a. 100 tons of carbon reduction b. 10 tons of carbon reduction c. None of the above
d. 1 tons of carbon reduction
10. The EIA should be conducted _____.
a. Before commencement of project b. During the project c. After completion of the
project d. At any time before or after the project

Q1. B. Match the column : (Any 7)

(07)

Column A	Column B
1. CFC	a. Global warming
2. Water Pollution	b. Earthquake
3. Chipko Andolon	c. Ozone Depletion
4. Green consumer	d. Movement of trees
5. Disaster	e. Pillar of sustainability
6. Economy	f. Industrial effluents
7. CO ₂	g. Radiation
8. Nuclear energy	h. Solar cooker
9. Organic farming	i. Eco friendly shopping
10. Solar Energy	j. No use of pesticides

Q2. (a) Explain the working of the water cycle. (08)

(b) Explain natural components of the environment. (07)

OR

Q2. (a) Explain the biotic components of the environment. (08)

(b) Give classification of natural resources. (07)

Q3. Define air pollution. Discuss the causes, effect and solution to control air pollution. (15)

OR

Q3. (a) What are the causes of soil pollution. (08)

(b) Causes and effects of global warming. (07)

Q4. Explain the importance of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). (15)

OR

Q4. (a) Short note on Narmada Bachao Andolan. (08)

(b) Short note on Bhopal Gas Tragedy. (07)

Q5. Write Short note on : (any 3) (15)

- a. Solar energy
- b. Environment Act
- c. Floods
- d. Causes for deforestation
- e. Eco friendly packaging

OR

Q5. (a) What is green marketing? Why it is important in the present time? (08)

(b) Discuss the non-conventional energy sources. (07)

TIME: 2 HRS 30 MINS

REGULAR OCTOBER- 2019

PROGRAMMED: S.Y.B.M.S

Marks: 75Marks

COURSE: BPEM

DATE:

N.B: (1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q 1. (A) State whether the following statements are True or False: (Any Eight)

8 MARKS

1. Entrepreneur fears taking risks.
2. An entrepreneur should have good leadership skills.
3. Entrepreneurs may find business opportunity through changes in business environment
4. SIDBI refinances SFCs that provide finances to small industries.
5. Fixed Capital can be raised through Public Issue of Shares.
6. An intrapreneur is the owner of the organization.
7. A joint stock company is more complicated in formation as compared to a Limited Liability Partnership firm.
8. Schumpeter gave a difference between innovator and inventor.
9. Commercial bank can provide only term loans to entrepreneurs.
10. The focus of social entrepreneurship is on profit maximization

Q 1. (B) Match the following – ANSWER (Any Seven)

7 MARKS

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Oldest form of Business Ownership	a) Florence Nightingale
2. Acquisition	b) Easy entry in overseas market
3. Intrapreneur	c) Attribute listing
4. HRM	d) Sole proprietorship
5. Price	e) Financial analysis
6. Business Idea	f) Sole Proprietorship
7. Social Entrepreneur	g) Rural development
8. Peter Drucker	h) An entrepreneur within the Organization
9. Milestones	i) Entrepreneur is a 'seeker of change'
10. NABARD	j) Measurable

- (2) (A) Explain the characteristics of a successful entrepreneur. 8
- (B) Explain the need of entrepreneurship Development. 7
- OR**
- (C) Explain the theory of high achievement by Mc Clelland. 8
- (D) Explain the role of entrepreneurial culture in economic development. 7
- (3) (A) What are the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in India. 8
- (B) What are the factors to be considered in EDPs? 7

OR

- (C) What are the advantages of franchising to entrepreneurs? 8
(D) Discuss the importance of social entrepreneurship. 7

- (4) (A) What are the qualities of creative people? 8
(B) Explain the importance of SWOT analysis 7

OR

- (C) Discuss the steps involved in setting up of a new venture. 8
(D) What are the channels of distribution available to an entrepreneur? 7

- (5) (A) Briefly explain the institutional support available to entrepreneurs in the Area of Financing 8
(B) What are the Channels of distribution available to an entrepreneur? 7

OR

- (5) Write short notes on: (Any Three) 15
1. Sources of Working Capital
2. Importance of Business Plan
3. Methods of Marketing
4. Environmental Scanning
5. Intrapreneur

SKM's JASHBHAI MAGANBHAI PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
GOREGAON (W), MUMBAI - 90

REGULAR EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 2019

DURATION: 2.30HRS

SEM - III

MARKS: 75

PROGRAM: SYBMS COURSE: ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERIAL DECISION

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory each carrying 15 marks.
2. Use of only simple calculator is permitted.
3. Working notes should form part of your answer.

Q.1) A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the statement from the following information: (any 8) (8)

a) A Balance - Sheet tallies; because:

- (i) It is based on Double Entry System. (ii) It is based on Single Entry System.
(iii) All accounts are computerized. (iv) Total of assets equals to the total of Liabilities.

b) Debentures is a _____ securities.

- (i) Ownership (ii) Creditorship (iii) Government (iv) None of the above.

c) Working capital source of finance is a:

- (i) Short term Source (ii) Medium term Source (iii) Long Term Sources (iv) None

d) Which of the following is an item current Assets?

- (i) Bank Overdraft (ii) Receivables (iii) Outstanding expenses (iv) Short term loans.

e) An ideal liquid ratio must be _____.

- (i) 1:1 (ii) 1:2 (iii) 2:1 (iv) 1.33:1.

f) The single most important ratio in case of working capital management is:

- (i) Current ratio (ii) Liquid Ratio (iii) Stock - working capital ratio (iv) Debt equity ratio.

g) Right issue is also called as _____.

- (i) Privileged subscription (ii) Equity Shares (iii) Stock dividend (iv) Bonus shares

h) _____ is a regulatory authority over the entire Capital Markets in India.

- (i) RBI (ii) SEBI (iii) Stock Exchanges (iv) IRDA

i) Receivable management deals with _____ collection.

- (i) Creditors (ii) Debtors (iii) Suppliers (iv) All of these.

j) Credit evaluation of customer includes approval of _____.

- (i) character (ii) Capital (iii) Capacity (iv) All of the above.

Q.1 B) State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. (any 7) (7)

- (i) A balance sheet tallies because of the double entry system of accounting.
- (ii) Bills payable is shown under Quick Liabilities.
- (iii) Stock is an item of Quick assets.
- (iv) Debtors turnover ratio indicates effectiveness of credit policy of an organization.
- (v) According to AS – 3, a cash flow statement has to presented in 'T' form.
- (vi) Issue of Preference capital is shown under cash from investing activity.
- (vii) Higher Bank Overdraft means high working capital.
- (ix) when the processing time is not given, calculation of stock of work – in – progress should be ignored.
- (x) If the credit sales of the firm are RS. 12,00,000 and the average debtors are Rs. 3,00,000; then the receivables turnover is 4 times.

Q.2) The following is the Balance Sheet of Gold Ltd. As at 31.3.2019 (15)

You are required to prepare vertical balance sheet to show the following separately:

- (i) Total Funds Employed
- (ii) Proprietor's Fund
- (iii) Equity Shareholder's funds;
- (iv) Current Assets
- (v) Current Liabilities
- (vi) Working Capital
- (vii) Liquid Assets

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Preference Share Capital	36,000	Land	25,000
Ordinary Share Capital	87,000	Plant & Machinery	3,01,000
Securities Premium	40,000	Vehicles	58,000
General Reserve	40,000	Debtors	21,000
Profit & Loss A/c	20,000	Stock	42,000
Depreciation Reserve:		Bills Receivable	26,000
Plant & Machinery	1,82,000	Prepaid Expenses	2,000
Vehicles	24,000	Bank	7,000
Long term loans	6,000	Cash	1,000
Bank Overdraft	10,000	Preliminary Expenses	9,000
Creditors	15,000	Capital WIP	10,000
Unpaid Taxes	38,000		
Dividends (unclaimed)	4,000		
	5,02,000		5,02,000

OR

Q.2 (a) From the following data prepare Comparative Balance Sheets in Vertical Form for 31st March 2017 & 2018 of Chandrayan LTD. (8)

Liabilities	2017	2018	Assets	2017	2018
Share Capital	70,002	80,003	Building	55,002	80,003
Reserves & Surplus	20,002	20,003	Land	43,002	50,003
Debentures	20,002	30,003	Stock	25,002	5,003
Other Secured loan	10,002	20,003	Debtors	15,002	10,003
Bank Overdraft	20,002	10,003	Preliminary expenses	2,002	15,003
	1,40,010	1,60,015		1,40,010	1,60,015

Q.2) b) From the following Profit & Loss A/c of DREAM Ltd, Prepare a Common size Statement. (7)

Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2008

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Opening Stock	4,00,000	By Sales	20,00,000
To Purchases	12,00,000	By Closing Stock	6,00,000
To Wages	2,50,000		
To Factory Overheads	2,50,000		
To Gross Profit c/d	5,00,000		
	26,00,000		26,00,000
To Administrative Expenses	75,000	By Gross Profit b/d	5,00,000
To Selling & Distribution Expense	50,000	By Dividend	30,000
To Depreciation	65,000		
To Interest on Debentures	20,000		
To Net Profit c/f	3,20,000		
	5,30,000		5,30,000
To Preference Dividend	15,000	By Balance b/d	2,00,000
To Provision for Tax	1,05,000	By Net Profit b/d	3,20,000
To Surplus to balance Sheet	4,00,000		
	5,20,000		5,20,000

Q.3) Following is the Balance Sheet of XYZ Ltd. & ABC Ltd As at 31st March, 2019 together with supplementary information for the year ended on that date: (15)

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

Liabilities	XYZ	ABC	Assets	XYZ	ABC
Paid up Capital	2,00,000	3,50,000	Computer Software	30,000	50,000
Securities Premium	1,50,000	20,000	Building	1,20,000	2,00,000
P & L A/c	12,750	1,02,000	Furniture	1,29,000	42,000
Bank Overdraft	11,250	15,000	Stock	66,000	93,000
Sundry Creditors	36,000	58,000	Receivables	85,000	1,75,000
Provision for Taxation	20,000	15,000			
	4,30,000	5,60,000		4,30,000	5,60,000

Additional Information	XYZ Ltd	ABC Ltd
Sales for the year	8,40,000	10,50,000
Average Stock in Hand	63,000	1,00,000
Gross Profit	2,10,000	2,50,000

You are required to Rearrange the Balance Sheet of the two Companies and to compute the following accounting ratios and provide your comments:

- i) Current Ratio (ii) Acid Test Ratio iii) Stock Turnover Ratio iv) Debtors Turnover ratio
 v) Proprietary Ratio vi) Stock to Working Capital vii) Debt-Equity Ratio

OR

Q.3) The Final Statement of UBER Ltd. For the year 2005 reveal the following information:

Current ratio	1.75:1
Liquid Ratio	1.25:1
Working capital	Rs. 7,50,000
Paid up share Capital	Rs. 10,00,000
Fixed Assets as % of Owners Equity	60%
Debtors Turnover	7 weeks
Returns on Equity Capital	15%
Stock Turnover	4.16 times
G.P. Ratio	25%

On 31st Dec., 2005 there were no current assets other than stock, debtors and bank balance and no liabilities other than share capital and current liabilities. (15)

Prepare financial statements.

Q.4) Following are the summarized Balance Sheet of Fear Ltd. as on 31st March, 2015 and 31st March, 2016. (15)

Liabilities	2016	2015	Assets	2016	2015
Share Capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	Bank	35,000	16,000
12% Debentures	1,00,000	80,000	Stock	40,000	75,000
10% Pref. Shares Cap	50,000	80,000	Debtors	90,000	1,50,000
Bank Loan	70,000	1,10,000	Machinery	75,000	60,000
Reserves	20,000	25,000	Furniture	10,000	8,000
Profit & Loss A/c	50,000	60,000	Land	1,70,000	2,80,000
Sundry Creditors	60,000	75,000	Building	1,40,000	99,000
Bills Payable	40,000	33,000	Goodwill	30,000	25,000
	5,90,000	7,13,000		5,90,000	7,13,000

Other Information:

- During the year part of the Building was sold at Book – Value.
- During 201+6 Interim Dividend was paid Rs. 10,000 and Income tax was paid Rs. 5,000.
- Depreciation charged during 2016 was Rs. 4,000 on Furniture, Rs. 12,000 on machinery & Rs. 20,000 on Building.
- Part of Machinery was sold for Rs. 15,000 at a loss of Rs. 4,000.

Prepare a Cash Flow Statement as per AS – 3.

OR

Q.4) a) The Board of Directors of RAAZI Ltd. requires you to prepare working capital Estimation for the coming year. The details of the company are as follows: (08)

The number of units being produced currently are 50,000 units per annum.

The Raw Materials cost is Rs. 180 per unit.

The wages cost is Rs. 40 per unit.

The fixed overheads are Rs. 100 per unit.

The Selling Price Per unit is Rs. 680.

Other Details are:

- a) Raw Materials are in store on an average for 15 days.
- b) Material in progress is on an average is for 1 month.
- c) Credit allowed by supplier is for 1 month.
- d) Time lag in collection from debtors is 4 months.
- e) Time Lag in payment f wages is 1 month and that of Overheads it is 3 months.
- f) 20% of the output is sold against credit in hand and in Bank is expected to be Rs. 3,00,000.

Also calculate MPBF as per Tandon Committee recommendation, assuming that of the current assets 15% is Core Current Assets.

Q.4) b) HOPE Ltd. is considering relaxing its present credit policy and is in the process of evaluating two proposed policies. Presently the firm has annual credit sales of Rs. 50 Lakhs and accounts receivable turnover ratio of 4 times a year. The current level of loss due to Baddebts is Rs. 1,50,000. The firm is required to give return of 25% on the investment in new accounts receivable. The company's variable cost is 70% of selling price. Given the following information, which is better option? (7)

	Present Policy	Alternate Policy
Annual credit sales (Rs)	50,00,000	60,00,000
Account receivable turnover ratio	4 times	3 times
Baddebts losses (Rs.)	1,50,000	3,00,000

Q.5) a) Features of Trend Analysis. (8)

b) Distinguish between Cash Flow and Fund Flow statement. (7)

OR

Q.5) Write short note on: (Any 3) (15)

- a) Debtors Turnover Ratio.
- b) Window dressing.
- c) Benefits of Ratio Analysis.
- d) Operating cycle.
- e) Credit Rating.

Time: 2:30 Hours

Marks: 75

Programme: IT In Business Management – I

Sem – III

Course: SYBMS

Note: All questions are compulsory

Figures to the right indicate full marks

From Q2 to Q4, attempt either "A" and "B" OR "C" and "D"

For Q5 attempt either "A" OR "B"

Q1 A) Multiple Choice questions (any 8)

(8)

- 1) _____ is an organized collection of related information.
a) Record b) Database c) Field d) Character
- 2) _____ function calculates the payment for a loan based on constant payments & a constant interest rate.
a) PMT b) PPMT c) IMPT d) Rate
- 3) _____ provides a way to collect, process, store, display, modify or cancel transactions.
a) TPS b) ESS c) DSS d) KMS
- 4) _____ receives and analysis packets and then routes them towards their destination.
a) MODEM b) Repeater
c) Router d) Gateway
- 5) In computer networking, _____ is a unique 48 bit number assigned to NIC to identify it on a LAN.
a) IP address b) MAC address
c) Both a & b d) None of these
- 6) In public key encryption, _____ is used.
a) Receiver's private key b) Receiver's public key
c) Both a & b d) Either a or b
- 7) _____ can record individual keystrokes, web usage, e-mail addresses, personal information, passwords, PINS, etc.
a) Spam b) Worm c) Spyware d) Virus
- 8) IPv4 standard has limit of _____ possible addresses.
a) 2^{16} b) 2^{32} c) 2^{64} d) 2^8
- 9) _____ is the process of transforming cipher text into plain text.
a) Decryption b) Authentication c) Encryption d) None of these
- 10) Companies derive _____ revenue by selling goods, information or services to customers.
a) Advertising b) Sales c) Subscription d) Transaction

Q1 B] State the following as True or False (any 7) (7)

- 1) A web browser is a software application for retrieving, presenting, interacting and traversing information resources on www.
- 2) Ubiquity means found everywhere.
- 3) The entity whose identity needs to be proved is called the verifier.
- 4) By default, extension of Excel worksheet is .WKS
- 5) The SSL protocol provides data encryption and server authentication.
- 6) IP address is of 48 bits.
- 7) MS-DOS is a single user/multitasking computer operating system that uses a command line interface.
- 8) Spell checking, Grammar checking and Thesaurus together is called as proof-reading tools.
- 9) Neophyte and Script kiddie are types of hackers.
- 10) Paytm, UPI, BHIM are all e-payment techniques.

Q2 [A] What is Information system? Explain its components in detail. (8)

[B] What is DBMS? Explain its advantages and disadvantages. (7)

OR

[C] State and explain the reasons for online booking systems (8)

[D] Define Network topology. Explain star and mesh topology with a neat diagram. (7)

Q3 [A] Explain the following functions in excel: (8)

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1) SQRT() | 2) PMT() | 3) FLOOR() | 4) CEILING() |
| 5) MOD() | 6) ABS() | 7) PROPER() | 8) LARGE() |

[B] Explain Customer Relationship Management (CRM) in detail. (7)

OR

[C] Difference between Intranet, Extranet and Internet (8)

[D] What is operating system? Explain its types. (7)

Q4 [A] What is cryptography? Explain Symmetric key encryption technique. (8)

[B] What is hacking? Explain the different types of Hacking. (7)

OR

[C] Difference between Traditional commerce and E-commerce. (8)

[D] Explain the different types of E-Commerce. (7)

Q5 [A] Explain the following terms: (15)

- 1) Message confidentiality
- 3) Message Authentication
- 5) Entity Authentication

- 2) Message integrity
- 4) Message Non-repudiation

OR

[B] Write Short notes on: (any 3) (15)

- 1) Digital Economy
- 2) Hacking and its types
- 3) Domain Name Service (DNS)
- 4) EFT
- 5) Real Time applications

SEMESTER III END EXAMINATION

SUBJECT : INTRODUCTION TO COST ACCOUNTING

CLASS : SYBMS

MARKS : 75

DURATION : 2 ½ HOUR

NOTE : ALL QUESTIONS CARRIES 15 MARKS

Q:1 Match the column and rewrite your answer

[8]

Column A	Column B
1. Goodwill written off	(a) Unit x% of normal loss
2. Expenses on issue of shares	(b) Normal cost/ Normal output
3. Normal loss	(c) Office and Administrative overheads
4. Depreciation on computer	(d) Work certified+ work done plus uncertified
5. Unit cost	(e) Income credited only in cost accounting
6. Abnormal loss	(f) Selling and distribution overheads
7. Carriage inward	(g) Expenses debited only in financial accounts
8. Loose-tools written off	(h) Cost of materials
9. Advertising	(i) Factory overheads
10. Notional rent charged to owner	(j) Normal output-Actual output
	(k) Excluded in cost sheet

Q.1(b) state whether the following statements are true or false and rewrite the sentences (any seven out of ten):

[7]

1. Cost of production = works cost + administrative overheads
2. National rent is shown in cost accounts.
3. Need for reconciliation arises because of difference in valuation of stock in cost and financial accounts.
4. In process costing, abnormal gain is not valued at process cost per unit.
5. Under physical unit method of apportionment of joint cost is divided by total units of joint products produced.
6. Joint costs refer to the total costs incurred after the split off point.
7. While making estimate cost sheet, administrative overheads can be recovered As a percentage of works cost.
8. prime cost = direct material cost + direct labour cost + direct expenses
9. Dividend paid is a financial income.
10. In Process costing ,CPU stands for Cost per unit.

Q:2 M/S XYZ and co. manufacture a chemical which passes through three processes.the following particulars gathered for the month of January,2019

Particulars	Process I	Process II	Process III
Materials (in ltr)	400	208	168
Material cost (Rs)	38400	18800	6000
wages(Rs)	7680	7600	2200
Normal Loss (% of input)	4	5	5
Scrap sale value(Rs)	-	3 per ltr	-
Output transferred to next process	50%	40%	-
Output transferred to warehouse	50%	60%	100%

Overheads are charged @50% of Direct wages.You are required to prepare relevant accounts.

Or

Q:2 The following information is supplied from the costing records of a company.

Particulars	Rs
Rent	4000
Maintenance	2400
Depreciation	1800
Lighting	400
Insurance(stock)	2000
Employer's contribution to PF	600
Energy	3600
Supervision	6000

Particulars	Department A	Department B	Department C	Department D
Floor space (sq mtr)	150	110	90	50
Total number of workers	24	16	12	8
Total Direct wages (rs)	8000	6000	4000	2000
Cost of machinery (rs)	24000	18000	12000	6000
Stock of goods (rs.)	15000	9000	6000	-

Prepare statement showing apportionment of costs to various departments

Q:3 The following information relating to A to Z item, value closing stock on 31-12-18 applying

- 1) FIFO
- 2) Weighted Average method

1. Stock (kgs) on 1 st December	5000 units @ Rs 14
2. Purchases(kgs)	
(i) On 18.12.18	4200 units @ Rs 13
(ii) On 23.12.18	3800 units @ Rs 9
3. Sales(kgs)	
(i) On 7.12.18	1200 units
(ii) 16.12.18	2600 units
(iii) 19.12.18	1800 units
(iv) 30.12.18	3400 units

OR

Q:3 A) G. Ltd. Produces a product which has a monthly demand of 4,000 units. The product requires a component X which purchased at Rs 20. For every finished product, one unit of component is required. the ordering cost is Rs. 120 per order and the holding cost is 10% p.a. you are required to calculate the economic order quantity.

Q:3 B) Calculate total weekly remuneration of workers A, B, and C on the basis of following information

1. standard production for each worker : 1000 units
2. Rate of wage : 10 paise per unit
3. Bonus – Rs.5 for each 1% increase over 90% of standard output
4. Dearness allowance per week – Rs.100 per month
5. Output of A-850 units ; B-900 Units ; C-960 Units

Q:4 Dunkel Ltd started a factory in Navi Mumbai on 1st April 2018. Following details are furnished about its activity during the year ended 31st March 2019.

Raw Material consumed – 40,000 units @ Rs.7 per unit

Direct wages :

a) skilled worker Rs.9 per unit

b) skilled worker Rs.6 per unit

Royalty (on raw material consumed) Rs.3 per unit

Works overheads @Rs 8 per machine hour.

Machine Hours worked :25,000

Office overheads at 1/3rd of Works cost

Sales commission @Rs4 per unit

Units produced 40,000

Stock of units at the end :4000 units to be valued at cost of production per unit

Sale price is Rs50 per unit .

Prepare cost sheet showing the various elements of cost both in total and per unit.

Or

Q:4 Given below is the trading and profit and loss account of Vikas electronics for the accounting year 31.3.2019

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
To material consumed	3,00,000	By sales (2,50,000 units)	7,50,000
To wages	2,00,000		
To factory expenses	1,20,000		
To office expenses	40,000		
To selling and distribution expenses	80,000		
To net profit	10,000		
	7,50,000		7,50,000

Normal output of a factory is 2,00,000 units. Factory overheads are fixed upto Rs.60,000 and office expenses are fixed .selling and distribution expenses are fixed to the extent of Rs.50,000 ; the rest are variable.

Prepare cost statement and statement of reconciling profit as per cost accounts and financial accounts.

Q:5 A) Distinguish between "Financial Accounting Vs. Cost Accounting "

B) what are the essential features of cost accounting .

Or

Q:5 Short notes (3/5)

[15]

1. System of wage payment & Incentives
2. EOQ .
3. Target costing
4. Time rates system .
5. JIT

SKM's J.M. PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, GOREGAON (W), MUMBAI - 90
REGULAR EXAMINATION - OCTOBER - 2019

TIME : 2 ½ Hours

MARKS: 75

PROGRAMME : SYBMS SEM - III

COURSE : RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION (HR)

Q1. A. Fill in the blanks : (Any 8)

(08)

1. _____ is the process to discover the sources of manpower to meet the requirements of the department.
(selection, recruitment, job analysis)
2. A _____ is a form of public speaking.
(presentation, skill, interview)
3. Job rotation means moving of _____ from job to job.
(employee, work, tasks)
4. _____ refers to the meeting through a telecommunication medium.
(broadcasting, pre-screening, teleconferencing)
5. When promotion is made without increase in salary, it is called _____ promotion. (dry, higher, lead)
6. Selection is a _____ process.
(negative, positive, neutral)
7. Campus recruitment is _____ source of recruitment.
(internal, external, easy)
8. CV refers to _____.
(curriculum vitae, circular vitae, complete vitae)
9. Aptitude test measures the _____ of the candidate.
(ability, beauty, typing speed)
10. A _____ is either a physical or electronic location on which job opportunities are posted. (website, notification, job board)

Q1. B. True or False : (Any 7)

(07)

1. Job Description and Job Specification are an outcome of Job Analysis.
2. Employee should leave the job without informing his/her seniors.
3. Exit interviews are taken only to find out the employees is leaving the company and not for creating a favourable image of the company or to make sound HR policies.

4. Panel interview is same as individual interview.
5. Job enlargement means horizontal expansion of the job.
6. E-recruitment is modern method of recruitment.
7. Group discussion is an individual activity.
8. Negotiations skills are important for an individual.
9. Transfer is an external source of recruitment.
10. Recruitment is also known as hiring.

Q2. Answer the following:

A. Define job design. Explain the modern technique of job design. (15)

OR

B. What is recruitment? What are the internal and external sources of recruitment? (15)

Q3. Answer the following:

A. What are the objectives of interview? Explain in brief the various types of interviews conducted in the organisation. (15)

OR

B. i) What is an application blank and what are its contents? (08)

ii) Explain the different types of selection tests. (07)

Q4. Answer the following:

A. What is induction? Explain formal and informal induction. (15)

OR

B. i) Discuss the current trends in recruitment and selection. (08)

ii) Explain the types of socialisation. (07)

Q5. Answer the following:

A. i) Discuss the techniques to be followed while quitting a job. (08)

ii) State the importance of exit interview. (07)

OR

B. Write Short Notes on: (15)

i) Do's and Don'ts of Group Discussion.

ii) Soft Skills.

iii) Fundamentals of Business Etiquettes.

REGULAR EXAM OCTOBER 2019

TIME : 2 HRS 30 MIN

PROGRAMME: S.Y.B.M.S

COURSE: EQUITY AND DEBT MARKET

Marks: 75M

SEMESTER III

- N.B: (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1A) Fill in the blank (Any Eight)

(08)

1. _____ is the function of financial system. (Saving function, Nationalization of financial institutions, Establishment of Development banks, Intermediaries control)
2. CRR stands for _____ (Cash reference ratio, Cash reserve ratio, Credit reference rate)
3. _____ have the right to share the profits of the company in the form of dividend (cash) and bonus shares. (Preference shares, Equity shares, Debentures, Stock split)
4. Debt instruments which have a maturity of less than 1 year at the time of issue are called _____ instruments. (Debt, Equity, Money Market, Financial)
5. Yield to maturity _____. (is current price of a bond, is coupon payment of bond, is related to price of bond)
6. _____ is a prospectus, which does not have details of either price or number of shares being offered, or the amount of issue. (Red Herring Prospectus, Sweat equity, Abridged Prospectus, Book building)
7. _____ an organized market for the purchase and sale of securities of joint stock companies, government and semi-govt. Bodies. (Capital Market, Money Market, Secondary Market, Stock Exchange)
8. _____ are those investors or the brokers for that matter who believe that the share price is going to upwards. (Bulls, Bear, Stags, Jobber)
9. The central banking functions in India are performed by the _____ (Central Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank)
10. _____ refers to a valuation of a firm's current share price compared to its earnings per share (EPS). (P/E ratio, ROE, EPS, Dividend yield)

Q.1 B) Match the Column (Any Seven)

(07)

Column A	Column B
1. Financial Market	a. Return on equity
2. Merchant banking	b. Unable to make payment
3. SEBI	c. Inability of the opposite party to deliver
4. ESOPd.	d. Employee stock option plan
5. Bear	e. Fall in price
6. ROE	f. Capital Market and Money Market
7. Default risk	g. Fee based services
8. Counter party risk	h. Investor protection
9. Convertible bonds	i. Converts to common shares
10. Cost of debt	j. Interest rate

Q.2 A) Explain in detail the organized and unorganized financial markets

(08)

B) Explain the concept of Bond and its various types

(07)

OR

Q.2 P) Elaborate the features of Primary market

(08)

Q) State the importance of Debt Market

(07)

Q.3 A) What are the various functions of the stock exchange?

(08)

B) Explain the role of Merchant banker and services offered by them in primary market.

(07)

OR

1

Q.3 P) What are the advantages and disadvantages of listing of securities? (08)

Q) State the meaning of IPO and explain its process. (07)

Q.4 A) Define Prospectus and explain the various types of prospectus. (08)

B) State the differences between Primary market and Secondary market (07)

OR

Q.4 P) What is the value of bond Of Rs. 20,000 with a 10% coupon rate, 5 years of maturity. The required rate of return is 12%. What is the current value of the debenture? If the current market price of the bond is Rs. 22,000, will the purchase of the debenture preferable? (08)

Q) The balance sheet of PQR Ltd. as on 31.03.2018 is given below. Calculate net asset value per equity share of the company. (07)

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity Share Capital	4,00,000	Land and building	2,50,000
General reserves	1,00,000	Machinery	1,50,000
Profit and Loss Account	50,000	Investment	90,000
Provident Fund	35,000	Debtors	1,00,000
Creditors	90,000	Stock	75,000
Provision for taxation	40,000	Cash and Bank	50,000
Total	7,15,000	Total	7,15,000

Additional Information:

Machinery valued at Rs. 1,00,000 in the market. Reserve for bad debts Rs.5,000, Goodwill to be valued at Rs. 50,000. Investment market value is Rs. 50,000. Land and Building are valued at Rs. 3,00,000 in the market.

Equity shares are of Rs. 100 each

Q.5 A) The beta coefficient of ABC ltd. is 1.5 The company is maintaining 10% growth rate in dividend and earnings. The last dividend was Rs. 5 per share. The risk free return is 12% while the return on market portfolio is 18%. The current market price of a share is Rs. 45. Calculate returns using CAPM and the intrinsic value of the share using Dividend Model. (08)

B) The risk free rate of return is 15%. Calculate market returns and expected return for various sector using CAPM. (07)

Investment sector	Initial Price	Dividend	Market Price	Beta
P	30	5	60	0.7
Q	40	5	50	0.8
R	50	5	140	0.6
S	1000	150	1010	0.98

OR

Q.5 Write short notes: (Any Three)

- SEBI
- Role of Capital Market
- Money Market
- RBI
- Open market operations

(15)

SKM's J.M. PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, GOREGAON (W), MUMBAI – 90
REGULAR EXAMINATION – OCTOBER – 2019

TIME: 2 ½ Hours

MARKS: 75

PROGRAMME: SYBMS SEM IV
& LEADERSHIP

COURSE: MOTIVATION

Q1. A. Fill in the blanks. (Any 8)

8 marks

1. _____ leader is all about change.
2. _____ generation is influenced by family and religion.
3. Millennials are born from _____ years.
4. _____ leadership is expressed through technologies.
5. Motivation is derived from _____ word.
6. Activity of Influencing people to strive is known as _____.
7. _____ helps to develop teamwork in organization.
8. _____ world refers to countries of Asia and Middle East.
9. _____ is more often a source of conflict than synergy.
10. _____ developed path goal theory.

B. State whether following statements are true or false. (Any 7)

7 marks

1. There should be no strong bond between employee and organization.
2. Employee gets bored by performing routine job.
3. Incentives do not involve financial incentives.
4. Transformational leader inspires others.
5. Theory Z is integrated model of motivation.
6. Creativity goes hand in hand with innovation.
7. Bureaucratic style is also called as participative style.
8. Facebook is not committed to its product.
9. The core value of traditionalist is personal growth, youth, team etc.
10. Liaison performs symbolic legal or social duties.

Q2. a. Define motivation. Explain its Importance?

8 marks

b. Explain theory Z in detail??

7 marks

OR

a. Define motivation. Explain its features?

8 Marks

b. Explain four drive model of motivation?

7 marks

Q3. a. Explain generation differences in work life balance?

8 marks

b. Explain 6 components of work life balance?

7 marks

OR

a. Distinguish between east VS west motivation

8 Marks

b. Explain Traits of effective leader?

7 marks

Q4. a. Define leadership explain its styles?

8 marks

b. Explain Strategic Leaders and its Qualities?

7 marks

OR

a. Write a short note on Ratan Tata?

8 Marks

b. Explain online leadership?

7 marks

Q5. a. Explain the concept of Team Leadership?

8 marks

b. Explain organization methods to enhance creativity?

7 marks

OR

Q.5. Write short notes on (Any 3)

15 marks

1. Vroom's expectancy theory.
2. Path Goal Theory.
3. Narayan Murthy.
4. Non-Financial incentives.
5. Self - Leadership.

ALL THE BEST

